JAMES GORDON BENNETT. EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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AMUSEMENTS TO MORROW EVENING ACADEMY OF MUSIC. Fourteenth street.-ITALIAN

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway -- Evolutions ON THE

BOWERY THEATER, Bowery -Cossace Shave-Degra-

WINTER GARDEN, Broadway, opposite Bond street .-

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway.—Reling Passion-LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE, 624 Broadway.—SEA or

NEW BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.-Garrandi-My PRECIOUS BUTSY.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, Broadway.—After-mon-Muletere of Toleno-House on the Heats. Even-ing-Mysterious Steanges. WOOD'S MINSTRELS, 585 Broadway - Stutorian Songs,

BRYANTS' MINSTRELS, Mechanics Hall, 472 Broadway.— Buntesques, Songs, Dances, &c.—Used Ur.

HOPE CHAPEL, 720 Broadway.-WAUGH'S ITALIA.

ATHENÆUM, BROOKLYN.-GRO. CHRISTY'S MINSTREI IN SONGS, DANCES, BURLESQUES, &C.-DIRIES' LAND.

New York, Monday, September 26, 1859.

## IMPORTANT TO ADVERTISERS.

we are compelled to ask our advertising friends to come so our aid and help us to get our paper to press. This they can accomplish by sending in their advertisements at as early as hour in the day and evening as possible All advertisements should be handed in before nine o'clock at wight. Those handed in after that hour will have to take Detr chance at regards classification.

By the arrival of the City of Baltimore off Cape Race and the North American at Quebec, we are in possession of five days later intelligence from Europe. The news is interesting and important, and gives the particulars of a terrific explosion and loss of life on board the steamer Great Eastern. when off Hastings, and an account of the defeat of the British and French fleets in an atttempt to force a passage up the Peiho river. The details, together with the political news of Great Britain, the Continent and the East Indies, are given else-

No material change had occurred in commercial values of staple articles. The London money market continued abundantly supplied. Consols closed on the evening of the 14th at 95} a 951, which was an advance on the quotations of the day previous. The Liverpool cotton market closed dull 14th at rates current the day before, with sales of about 6,000 bales. Trade at Manchester continued quiet, but prices were firmly maintained. Visions were quiet and steady.

By the brig T. B. Watson, Captain Munday,

which arrived here on Saturday last from Porto Cabello, and the bark Venus, from Curacoa, we have ten days later intelligence from Venezuela. The government party were in the ascendant still, the rebels having suffered some slight defeats in the neighborhood of Laguayra, which again fell into the hands of the government troops, together with some smaller places in its vicinity. Porto Cabello was still held by the government, but the force had possession of the hills in its neighbor-hood, and had commenced forming a cordon around it. An attack was looked for at any time; conse quently a large force was kept in its garrison, and other precautions taken. Some dozen rebel prisoners had been brought into Porto Cabello. General Flores had defeated the government troops at Barquiscruento. The country was very much excited, and the progress of events in connection with the revolution was looked forward to with the greatest interest by every one.

11th of August, states that a stormy session of the Legislature ended in a resignation of the Cabinet The Emperor had appointed a new Ministry, the names of whom are given. Coffee was principally shipped against gold already paid. Agriculturists and laborers, in great numbers, were wanted. The new ferry (across the harbor) enterprise was looked on with favor.

By the brig Jabez we have the Hamilton (Bermuda) Royal Gazette of the 13th inst. It contain no news of intere t. On the 12th the American ship Laconia, Captain Butler, in fifty-eight days from Liverpool, with coal for the government, arrived at St. George'-le-king badly, having sprung a leak on the 10th inst.

Our Barbadoes correspondent, writing on the 9th of September, says: "Our market is in quite an musettled state, owing to the excessive arrivals from the United States, and sales are difficult to be made even at the reduced rates. Native corn and potatoes are coming to market. Codfish is in fair supply, and lotting at \$4 a \$4 50 as to quality. Good herrings and mackerel would be saleable. Ale-wives plentiful and dull. Sugar—None for sale. Molasses Sales at 17c. Rum per gallon, 60c., duty paid for consumption. Sugar hhds., with produce, 25 each. Molasses casks, ditto, \$5 each. Weather exceedingly hot, and the new crop, which promised so favorably a month ago, is seriously threatened by fierce suns and the rapid and continuous evaporation of moisture. The whole island is hot, dry and dusty, and vegetation is everywhere languishing. The House of Assembly has adjourned for six weeks. The defence of the island is occupying the serious attention of the authorities. Two fortifications bave already been planned, and it is thought work will commence immediately. The militia are to be enrolled, and nothing will be left undone to repel in-

al advices relative to the San Juan island colly state that the island had been in the occuhe Americans for at least eighteen month to the difficulty with the Hudson Bay Company, and for a longer period had been considered as part of Washington Territory. The United States very recently laid out a military reservation still th. The troops despatched to San Juan island by General Harney were sent at the solicita-tion of the residents, who claimed protection from British aggression and the attacks of northern Indians, who, in one instance had seized a light house and retained possession of it for three days-On the occasion of the reopening of All Souls' church, after the summer vacation yesterday, Rev.

Dr. Bellows, the pastor, preached an interesting sermon, in two parts, occupying the morning and evening, in explanation of his peculiar religious views, and especially relating to the establishment of a new Catholic or Universal church, as referred to in his recent address at Cambridge University. We print a report of the sermon elsewhere.

An eloquent discourse in reply to some views re cently published in denial of the doctrine of future punishment, was preached last evening at the Taber nacle church by Dr. Thompson, of which an abstract appears in another column. The preacher promised a continuation of his subject.

The steam sloop of war Brooklyn, lately at tached to the Home Squadon, is now at auchor at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, whitner she has been ordered for repairs. She will be immediately overnauled, as the dry dock is ready for her reception After the repairs are completed she will be again ready for sea. It is expected that she will conve Mr. McLane, the United States Minister to Mexico back to Vera Cruz. Her last cruise was in the Gulf of Mexico. On her way home she fell in with the brig Wabash, wrecked in the gale of the 15th inst., rescued her passengers from probable starvation, and towed the vessel safely into Key West.

Dr. Chilton, the distinguished chemist of this city, is seriously ill of a remittent fever, brought on, it is supposed, by excessive mental application. The trial of Rev. Jacob S. Harden, for the murder of his wife by poison, which was to have com-menced at Belvidere, N. J., to-day, will consequently be postponed until next term of the court, as Dr. Chilton is an indispensable witness for the

James Wilson, the young man who was shot on Friday night, has been identified by the police as a burglar named Casey, lately liberated from Sing Sing prison. His condition remains unchanged. but no hopes of recovery are entertained by the at

tending surgeons.

The sales of cotton, Saturday, embraced about 600 bales, closing in favor of the purchaser, on the basis of 11% of ior middling uplands. Western brands of flour were quite active, and lower grades were firmer. Southern flo also in good demand, and prices without charge of mo-ment. The market for good to prime lots of wheat was firm, while inferior grades were neglected. Corn con mixed were reported at 931/c. a 94c. Rye was quiet at \$15 75 a \$16, and of prime at \$10 75 a \$10 87. Beef was The sugar market was less active, but prices were Coffee was quiet, but continued to be firmly held, with sales of 1,300 bags of Rio and some lots of Maracnibo at steady prices. Freight engagements were firm but light; cetton to Liverpool by the clipper ship Dreadnought was taken at 14d.

The News from Europe—Accident to the Great Eastern—Important from

The arrival of the City of Baltimore off Cape Race, and North American at Father Point, has placed us in possession of advices from Europe to the 15th instant, which is five days later than our previous accounts. The news is interest ing and important in three points of view:-

1st. The renewal of the war between England and France with China.

2d. Accounts of a terrific explosion on board the monster steamer Great Eastern.

3d. The condition of things in Italy. The intelligence in regard to China indicates a powerful hostility against England and France. In an attempt of the allied squadron to ascend the Peiho river they were suddenly attacked from masked batteries on shore, and after a desperate conflict, with a loss of five gunboats and nearly five hundred English and French, put hors de combat, the fleets were compelled to withdraw, leaving the Chinese masters of the river. The object of the English and French in ascending the river was to proceed to Pekin to enforce the treaties made last year. The hostility of the Chinese seems to be entirely against the allies, for, according to the London Times, the American Minister had been admitted in Pekin. It will probably be asserted in England that Russian intrigue is at the bottom of this affair, and that the admis sion of the American Minister was due to the influence of Russian agents in the Chinese

The result of this renewal of the war on the part of the Chinese, and their refusal to ratify the new treaties, will lead to the most important results in that quarter of the globe. The Paris Moniteur has already announced that France and England will immediately send out an expedition to China sufficiently powerful to accomplish whatever objects the two nations may now have at heart, in view of the favorable opportunity opened to them by the recent occurrences in the Peiho. It is more than likely that Lord Elgin and Baron Gros will be immediately despatched to Shanghae with fresh and more comprehensive instructions, and we may safely anticipate the entire opening of the Chinese empire to the commerce of the world. The conduct of the Chinese in firing upon the allied vessels of war will cause so much indignation throughout England and France that nothing less than the humiliation of the empire will

Thus, the few hours fighting in the Peiho in June last will lead to the accomplishment of one of the most important events, in a commercial and political point of view, of the nineteenth century.

satisfy them.

The accident to the Great Eastern will produce a temporary sensation of a more general and exciting character than the intelligence from China. While all England was in a state of the greatest joy at the success of the monster steamer, a terrific explosion took place in her which came near being frightful in its results, and which caused the death of six men and seriously injured six others. The explosion, however, tested the immense strength of the ship. Not a passenger was injured: their escape was a miracle. The accident explains the despatch brought by the City of Baltimore, and published in the HERALD of yesterday, that Scott Russell engages to have the Great Eastern ready for sea in three weeks," which postpones her departure to the 6th of October. Our previous accounts, it will be recollected, announced her sailing day on her first voyage on the 29th inst. The disaster was an unfortunate one, but in the eminent success of the ship in all other respects it will be regretted and overlooked, and cause greater care in preparing her for her first voyage across the Atlantic.

These events in China and on board the Great Eastern will absorb public attention almost to the exclusion of any interest in the progress of affairs in Italy. The article in the Monitour, received by the last steamer, although its effect was depressing in Paris and London, seemed to find an echo in Vienna. It was the opinion there that the sentiments of Napoleon would lead to a settlement of the complicated questions in Italy. In the face of the determination of Tuscany, Parma, Modena and the Romagna to be annexed to Sardinia, the Austrian Cabinet announce internal reforms in that capital and endorse the article in the Moniteur. Appearances were more in favor of ageneral

European Congress, and there is no doubt that in consequence of these indications the Zurich Conferences are allowed to slumber. If the Italians continue moderate in their counsels and in their acts, there may yet be a "satisfied nationality" from the Alps to the Mincio and from Turin to Florence.

The Vanderbilt may be expected here to-day with the details of these interesting events.

Presidential Movements-The Opposi-

Way to Victory. The preliminary movements of parties, cliques and politicians for the next Presidency have never before now been so actively in progress so very early in the season. But there are very good reasons for this extraordinary state of things. A universal presentiment that the Presidential contest of 1860 will be the most momentous and the most critical in the history of the country, and a very general belief that for good or evil it will decide the fate of the democratic party, are among the principal causes of this early agitation of the great subject.

Apparently, upon the conflicting slavery abstractions of Wise, Douglas, Davis, Hunter and other apostles of the faith, the democratic party is hopelessly torn to pieces. There appears to be no hope of escape from a tremen dous explosion at Charleston, if we may credit the professions of democratic leaders, sections and factions, as to what they intend to do if this man or that man be rejected, or if this doctrine, that or the other on slavery shall be set aside. But when we look into the declaration of Mr. Calhoun, that this great party is not a party of principles, but a party "bound together by the cohesive power of the public plunder," we must recognise the probability of a reunion and cohesion of the wrangling democracy at Charleston.

Unquestionably this reunion will require the suppression of all such impracticable sectional slavery doctrines as those of Wise and Douglas, and the dropping of all the party candidates involved in the scramble for the nomination, from Douglas and Wise down to poor Pierce. Dickinson and Seymour. But what of all this? Do not the democratic conventions of 1844 and 1852 show that the spoils managers of the party, when put to the pinch, are equal to all emergencies? Let not the opposition, there fore, rely too confidently upon a row and a split among the happy family at Charleston, upon such empty abstractions as squatter sovereignty, Congressional sovereignty, or judicial sovereignty over slavery in the Territories, when the substantial spoils and plunder of one hundred millions a year are at stake. Some candidate never heard of before, and a few glittering generalities on niggers, "which, forwards or backwards, will read all the same," may recombine the party as firmly as they stood in 1856 upon the solid platform of Mr. Buchanan's name and

In anticipation of this possible contingency, what is the true course of the opposition forces of the country? In the aggregate they represent a popular majority, and a heavy popular majority of the Union at large. In 1856 this majority was nearly four bundred thousand over the democratic vote, and yet Mr. Buchanan was elected. How? Between the two opposition tickets of Fremont and Fillmore. Indeed, since the last election of General Jackson, in 1832, the Presidential victories of the democracy may be set down as the triumphs of a united minority over a distracted and divided popular majority opposed 'to them. Thus, upon three or four candidates the opposition strength was frittered away in 1836; thus, upon Birney, the abolition candidate, in 1844, the opposition balance of power in New York, which would have elected Henry Clay, was thrown away. and thus, in 1852, between the drawback of Seward and the disgust and chagrin of Webster and Fillmore and their adherents, poor Pierce was permitted to walk

On the other hand, when the opposition elements have been united, they have carried carnival of 1840 and the handsome victory of 1848. But what was the secret of those powerful coalitions of the opposition elements? A popular national man for the succession and a platform sinking the slavery agitation in the practical issues of federal retrenchments and reforms. Thus the road to ruin in the one direction or the way to victory in the other is at the discretion of the opposition leaders. If the republican managers are resolved upon nothing ess than "the irrepressible conflict" of Seward. they may surely count upon two opposition tickets, as in 1856; but if they can be persuaded to turn to the teachings of experience and consent to fight the battle of 1860 upon the general plan of 1840, they may sweep the country again as by a whirlwind.

In this connection, we understand that some of the sagacious opposition leaders contemplate in the approaching Congress a succession of investigating committees into all the alleged abuses of every department and every bureau of the government at Washington. This general indication of this budget of investigations will suggest to the reader, in connection with the House investigations of last winter, a oudget of corruptions, wastages, extravagances. jobs, frauds, embezzlements and fleecing contracts which may be turned with prodigious force against the democracy in the campaign

The opposition will have control of the new House, and we have no doubt they will use their power to compass these investigations and to bring the democratic party and Mr. Buchanan's administration under the ban of public opinion. But Mr. Buchanan has been only the victim of these party corruptions. If he has failed to arrest them it is because they have grown too strong to be arrested short of a popular revolution. He has done much in the way of retrenchment and reform, and would have done much more but for the expensive legacies saddled upon his back by his pre decessors, Pierce and Fillmore. The Kansas imbroglio, the Mormon rebellion, the Central American entanglement, including the filibusters, and the heavy charges which these things have brought upon the Treasury under this administration, are among these costly legacies. And so, too, if contract jobbers, railway land speculators and lobby schemers of all sorts have had their pickings and stealings since 1853, they cannot be charged upon Mr. Buchanan, but upon the corrupt dominant party of the late Congress and the four or five lobby

jobbing Congresses preceding it. Thus, Mr. Buchanan, in regard to the expen ditures and official corruptions under his administration, stands somewhat in the situation

of Louis XVI. Of all the Bourbons he was the most honestly disposed king. He was anxious to relieve the people of the heavy burdens imposed upon them by his corrupt, profligate, debauched and reckless predecessors, Louis XV. and XIV., but the task was too great for him or any mortal man. The horrible revolution in which he, his family and his dynasty were swept away, was in evitable. But here the parallel ceases to apply, for while an opposition campaign for re trenchment and reform will sweep away the democratic Bourbons from power, we are sure that Mr. Buchanan will retire from his office with the approval of the country as a good and faithful public servant. An intelligent people well know how to discriminate between his own acts and measures and the corruptions and legacies and lobby combinations inherited from his predecessors.

In conclusion, having indicated from the lights of history and experience the false and the true policy of the opposition, we shall await with unusual interest the developement of their plans. We may have an election in 1860 like that of 1840, or perhaps like that of 1856, or we may have a scrub race like that of 1824. Considering, at all events, their powerful platform by the spoils and plunder, it is too soon yet to count upon a permanent division of the democratic party.

The Local Character of Manias and ardism Can Never Prevail.

Thirty years ago a strong agitation was got up in this country to stop the Sunday mails. It took possession of people's minds with all the energy of a popular mania, and for a time it eemed as though the men with the white chokers were going to carry everything before them. Beginning in New England, the motherland of all our manias and isms, it travelled southward, gathering power as it extended until it came to the isothermal line, which is as impassable to the idiosyncratical aberrations of the North as it is to the nigger and the social peculiarities of the South. There it stopped. and the reaction set in. Society came to a knowledge of the fact that men are not all subject to the same impressions under the varying influences of external objects, and that wherever the social relations or the executive powers of government extend over a wide range of territory and climate, these must be animated and administered in accordance with principles more simple and capable of a wider general application than belongs to ideas that spring from influences purely local and idiosyncratic.

This general law for society and government one that has been developed by the extension of our political system over so wide an extent of territory. In Europe it is known through the highest reach of reason, but there it remains in a purely theoretical state. Each of its nations, limited to a territory not larger, as a general thing, than any one of our medium sized States, cannot feel its practical operation. Their several populations, all existing under the same peculiar external influences, are subject to the same idiosyncrasies, and their social relations and their polity are animated and governed by them. With our comparatively sparse population, busy only with the material labors of life, the mind has not been dedicated to the highest pursuits of abstract reason, and there fore we have attained only a practical knowledge of this general law through the observation of its operation in a society and government extended over the same or a greater range of external influences than that embraced in the whole of Europe. Thus, what in Europe is known only to the most enlightened few, is here rapidly becoming, through the practical teachings of experience, the guiding rule of the

many.

We never can exhibit the spectacle of a national idiosyncrasy in religion or politics that has been so repeatedly witnessed in Europe-Calvin, ruling the whole of Switzerland; Luther, leading nations in the north of Germany; John Wickliffe, turning the national mind of Scotland to his way of thinking; the Puritan of years, and other similar examples of the supremacy of a wide-spread but purely local idea. These things are characteristic of northern nations and northern nations only. Inhabiting regions where nature wears her most rigid and harshest garb, life becomes a state of intellectual activity, and the mind is forced to feed inwardly on its abstract operations. From this results the peculiar characteristics that mark the northern nations-A tendency to individual judgment, a rejection of external influences, and a subjection of everything to the test of abstract reason. On the other hand the southern nations receive a different mental moulding from their external influences. Surrounded by the bounteous productions of nature life is to them a state of sensuous existence, which gives them a readiness to admit authority, an appreciation of the external and material, and an indisposition towards the in-

ternal and abstract. It is from the operation of these causes that we witness the rapid growth and sudden stoppage or recession of manias or idiosyncrasies in the northern, and their entire absence in southern, nations. They spring from the same causes, which are purely local, can never extend beyond certain climatic influences, and must all disappear before the operation of that local intellectual activity which gave them birth. To this class belongs the whole category of isms which have either sprung up or found root in New England. Puritanism, spiritualism, Fourierism, abolitionism and Sabbatarianism, have all raged in the same locality counting in many instances the same proselytes, who have adhered successively to each and never extending beyond a limited district. Of a like character is Sewardism and its brutal idea of an "irrepressible conflict" between the North and the South. Before the impossibility of carrying them into the practice of a society and government, which embraces all regions of climate and mental characteristics they have all failed and always will fail.

The efforts of the Sabbatarians, who are again active, must also fail from the same causes. Thirty years ago they failed to extend their mania to the stoppage of the Sunday mails. Now they are endeavoring to preserve the remnants of their Sunday tyranny from the destruction which the advance of the general law we have cited threatens them with. On their part the conflict has ceased to be an aggressive and advancing one, and has become purely a defensive and receding one. They sk not for the stoppage of the Sunday mails, but for the sufferance of the Sunday prohibitions which they had succeeded in establishing among us. But they must go. The rising com-

mon sense of the people will sweep them away. railroads, and telegraphs! The construction o. 'q twenty miles an hour and great ships which sa. over the ocean, are rapid. destroying the sway of purely local ideas, and g. aeralizing the views of society.

More Light About the Rowdy Con Yen

Every day we are getting more light and new views about the rowdy Convention at Syracuse. Who hired the fighting men and the rowdies to go to the Syracuse Convention? That question we had supposed had been already settled; but it seems we have been mistaken. The Regency party charged Fernando Wood with hiring them, and Heenan was mentioned by name as one of them. In an affidavit made by Heenan be utterly denies that he was hired by Wood, and is indignant at the idea of being accused of belonging to his party. On the other hand, Captain Rynders has been accused by the Daily News of hiring Heenan, McCabe and others against Wood and Mozart Hall. But Heenan denies that he was hired by Captain Rynders to go to Syracuse-he says he went there on his own hook, and was only engaged by Captain Rynders after his arrival: while McCabe denies, in an affidavit, that Rynders has ever been to his public house, and says that he is but slightly acquainted with him, and that he never had five minutes conversation with him on any subject. The following is his affidavit:-

lowing is his affidavit:—

A CARD TO THE PUBLIC.

City and County of New York, ss.—Francis McCabe, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is one of the proprietors of a restaurant kept at Nos. 837, 839, 841

Broadway, in this city; deponent further says that he is but slightly acquainted with Isaiah Rynders, and that he has never been on very intimate terms with him, and that Rynders has never, to his knowledge or belief, visitable his house since he first opened it to the public; he further states that he never had five minutes conversation with said Rynders in his life, upon any subject, and that Rynders never spoke to him about the Daily News, or any person connected with it; further, deponent saith that no person or persons were aware of his going to the Daily News office at the time alluded to by the press; further deponent saith hot.

Sworn before me this 21st day of September, 1859. T. A. Bancker, Commissioner of Deeds.

This is a very fine card, but we don't see at

This is a very fine card, but we don't see at what it aims. There is nothing in it about Syracuse. Captain Rynders may understand the drift of it, but it is too misty for us. There are other cards, however, published, which are unmistakable in their meaning and very much to the point. One of these, from a friend of Mr. McCabe, "a Tammany democrat," is addressed to the Boobies Brooks, of the Express, because they meddled in matters which did not belong to them-they having no part or lot in the democratic party:-

TO J. AND E. BROOKS.

To your notice of the attack on Thomson, in Wednesday's evening edition, I take exception. I accompanied my friend Mr. McCabe to the door of the News office, and remained until such a punishment was inflicted as has some time been in wait for Brooks. A word to the wise may be sufficient.

HENRY MURPHY, a Tammany Democrat.

This is done in grammatical and elegant language, and the meaning is sufficiently pointed and explicit. The editor of the Express, though his grandmother—the Know Nothing party-is dead and gone, shows plenty of pluck, and thus replies:-

Office hours from 7 A. M. to 3 A. M. All ready. Fighting editor at the door.

It remains to be seen whether Henry Murphy will come on-his challenge being thus accepted-and whether the fighting editor will be at the door. But this is not all. There is another card from the same distinguished individual. It is addressed "to the surviving editor of the Daily News," in anticipation that one of the editors is already dead or dying, and it reads as follows:-TO THE SURVIVING EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK

TO THE SURVIVING EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK
DAILY NEWS.
BROADWAY, N. Y., Sept. 22, 1859.
I accompanied my friend Mr. McCabe to your office, and remained until your co-editor had been proporly punished. Had the rest of you had courage to remain, a few well directed blows would have brought you to your senses, too. We had the pleasure to know that the conductors of the ablest journal in the city—the Journal of Commerce—approved our course. HENRY MURPHY.

This is clear enough—nothing vague or foggy

about it. The most curious part of it is that which states that the conductors of the Journal of Commerce approved beforehand what Mc-Cabe, Murphy & Co. have done. So that it seems Colonel Webb, of the Courier and Enpress fraternity, has abandoned his old post and turned to piety, while Aminidab Sleek, who has hitherto dealt so extensively in religious cant and fanaticism, takes up the cast off profession of the valiant Colonel, and heads the fighting men of New York.

From the foregoing cards it is very evident that there are plenty of fighting men in New York ready for action, either here or in Syracuse. And the conclusion of the whole matter is that nobody hired the rowdies, bruisers, and "professors of the manly art of self defence" to go to Syracuse. They went there of their own free will and accord, as those who love horseflesh go to a race, or as the vultures from every point of the compass gather around a carcass. The reader may have observed at the docks. when our steamboats arrive, an army of hackmen with whips raised above their heads, and each looking wistfully at the passengers and shouting at the top of his voices:, "Want a carriage, sir?" "Let me drive you up, sir?" It was the same at Syracuse. Nobody hired the rowdies and roughs to go there. Nobody sent for them; but there they were on hand, ready for anything, each putting up his finger and crying out:, "Who wants a fight? Who wants a chairman to be knocked over or a secretary's head punched?" The man who wanted any work of this kind done was just the man for the "pugs," the Short Boys and the Dead Rabbits. Nor did it matter to them which chairman or which secretary was to be put hors de combat. From all we can learn, it is highly probable that the fighting men who were hired by the Regency clique to throw down the chairman of the Mozart Hall party, mistook their man, or did not care much which, and tipped over the chairman of Cagger, Cassidy & Co., of which, with their characteristic adroitness they took advantage, and charged Wood with complicity in the act, just as they charged other men with their own treachery in the case of the Wise-Donnelly letter.

THE NEW REPORTING ENTERPRISE OF THE HERALD-OPPOSITION OF THE HON. JEFFERSON BRICK.-The press in general throughout the country approve of our new enterprise of reporting the debates in Congress verbatim by telegraph. The only journal that comes out against this onward march of the New York press is that conducted by the Hon. Jefferson Brick Raymond, Rev. Caleb Melchizedek Beelzebub Hurlbut and Baron Rothschild Wesley, who was compelled to leave Wall street. They say it is all humbug. This is a commodity with which they are well acquainted, and they have a right to speak about it. Humbug is in their line. Their performances in that way-such as the description of the Mincio, and the account of the battle of Solferine, from which Brick ran away, outstripping the race of the famous John Gilpin-are evidences of their just appreciation of humbug. But we deal in realities, and our quadrilateral contemporary, dealer in dead men's bones, will find the substantial enterprise on which we are about to enter very different from his "elbows of the Mincio formed by the sympathies of youth."

W. o Dances at Tammany Hall, and Who

It is lanifest that the political mountebanks who originated the brutalities of the late rowdy Convention at Syracuse are getting deeper and dee, er into the mire. In addition to the just indignation which is being aroused throughout the State by the meannesses, rogueries and thimble-rigger es of Cassidy, Cagger & Co. and their infamous ass relates or imbecile dupes, a revolt has sprung up in the very pocketbook of the Tammany Regency, which threatens their whole miserable con ern with a galloping consumption. Imagine the forty thieves without oats to feed their horses. Conceive of a Central Railroad dividend without a capital to draw the profits from. Think of a Board of Aldermen without jobs-and the result will only be an approximation of what Tammany Hall would be when deprived of the golden stream which flows through the tremulous fingers of its eager assessors. The prospect ahead looks very sad for Tammany.

The Tammany democracy have been for many years past divided into two classesnamely, those who have danced and those who have paid the piper. "Gentle Donkey" has borne the burden, while War-horse, Fowler and the Mutual Admiration Society have sat astride him. By the hocus pocus for-mula of "regular" and "regular organizaation," the Tammany Regency wirepullers have hitherto humbugged reputable democrats into recognizing their claim to being considered the exponents of the views and principles of the defunct democratic party. Industrious wealthy citizens, mainly attentive to their own private concerns, but attached to a name which recalls the memories of Jefferson and Jackson, have planked the cash whenever called upon, and would have continued to do so forever if the utterly monstrous usurpations of the last month, first at Albany and then at Syracuse, had not brought them to their senses. The Judas Iscariotism of the Regency, in connection with the Wise-Donnelly letter, together with the brutalities of the Tammany bullies on the 14th inst., have been more than even "good Donkey" could bear within so short a space of

Very silky, smooth-tongued Post Office

agents have glided and slided around, within a week from merchants' counting rooms, to the Collector's office, from the Shoe and Leather Bank desks to the precincts of the Pewter Mug, soliciting every amount, from the imposing 'assessment" to the "smallest favor," in behalf of the State Committee and the Tammany General Committee. And, for the first time in the career of these pecuniary gormandizers, they have gone away from some of their tra-ditionary victims with unslaked thirst and unsatisfied appetites. They have been met with the rebuff :- " Mutual Admiration Society gentlemen, pay your own scores. You have swindled yourselves, through bought inspectors, up to Syracuse; you have elected yourselves delegates to Charleston, while every decent, paying democrat of the party has been ignored. Now, make the best of your bargain, and go to Charleston if you can-but, in any case, go to the devil." The associate collectors have caucused as stupidly and insipidly as Belshazzar and his women and eunuchs did when they saw the handwriting on the wall, but they have not got their money. The rebellion of the paying men against the dancing men is complete, and the former declare that they will give no more money for political music, unless for an equivalent, by which they, and not the drones in the hive,

Messrs. G. L. M. Barlow, August Belmont, William Butler Duncan, Isaac Bell, Jr., Royal Phelps, Colonel Lee, John J. Cisco, Andrew V. Stout, Watts Sherman, John H. Brower, George Baldwin, Samuel J. Tilden, J. T. Soutter. Joshua Henry, Schuyler Livingston, George Forrest, Emanuel B. Hart, Senator Cooley, Moses Taylor, Rebert J. Dillon, Sam. F. Butterworth, Charles Lamont, James B. Nicholson, Charles Secor, Benjamin Whitlock, Benjamin Field, H. O. Brewer, Philip Engs, Thomas E-Davies, Isaac Townsend, Gerard Hallock and others, have been, at all periods, the gentlemen upon whom the Rynders school-who never pay-have relied to keep the democratic cause out of its embarrassments. What will Tammany Hall do without them? Not a single one of these individuals was dreamed of, either to be sent as a delegate to Syracuse. or, by the gang who went there, to represent their cause at the National Convention at Charleston. Would this have been the case had the slightest spark of honor or decency remained in the souls and carcasses of the Tammany democracy? Certainly not. The packed primaries, bribed inspectors and unbounded selfishness of the tribe, render it impossible for the first symptom of light to show itself in the midst of their utter darkness without its being instantly choked out by the foul and pestilential atmosphere by which it is surrounded. It is not to be surprised at, therefore, that highminded democrats of the stamp we have mentioned have made up their minds to be imposed upon no longer. The people of the State and country are also disgusted. The selfnamed delegates to Charleston will be sent home as a pack of political swindlers, and no individual will be received there who does not carry the popular feeling with him, which can only be obtained by such an election of delegates in districts as is called for by the univeral sentiment of the still uncorrupted portion

The Fulton Bank Robbery-Hew Our Banks Conduct their Russ

The arrest of young Lane on a charge of defrauding the Fulton Bank, of New York, to the tune of over sixty thousand dollars, has let the public into a partial understanding of the exceedingly loose manner in which the business of our financial houses is usually conducted. Here was a youth holding a 'situation as clerk. with a salary of about a Unousand dollars a year, and who was by no means remarkable for brilliancy of genius, who nevertheless found it quite easy to dip his harad, to any extent which his extravagant tastes rendered necessary, in the strong box of the establishment. How? In the simplest manufir imaginable. The affidavit